

Blount. Thomas

ANIMADVERSIONS  
UPON  
Sr RICHARD BAKER'S  
CHRONICLE,  
AND

It's CONTINUATION.

Wherein many *Errors* are discover'd,  
and some *Truths* advanced.

*Blount*  
By T. B. Esq.

Cicero de Orat.

*Prima est Historiæ Lex, ne quid falsi dicere  
audeat, deinde ne quid veri non audeat.*

O X O N.

Printed by H. H. for Ric. Davis.

1672.



A30  
B23 B6  
RARE BK

## The PREFACE.



*Since Cronicles are the public Records of a Nation, I wonder'd not a little to see Sr Rich: Bakers twice Printed by it self, and three times with a Continuation, and no person learned in our History of England, or concern'd in the actions of the late Rebellion, or in the adulteration of his own, or his Ancestors Name or Title should impugn it; being stuff'd with so many contradictions and repetitions, so many mistimings and mistakings, as of other things of moment; so especially of the Pedegrees, Names, and Place of our ancient Nobility, Bishops, Barons, Gentry, &c. For.*

--- Non ego paucis.  
Offendor maculis.

A 2

And



## The Preface.

And yet the wonder increased, to see the Continuator ( a person, as it appears, of incompetent parts for so great an undertaking ) presume to dedicate a Work so many ways imperfect to the Kings most excellent Majesty, of whom ( as Cicero said to Cæsar ) nil vulgare dignum videre possit.

As I am conscious this Age affords many more knowing in our English History then myself, so doubtless the publishing their Notions had been very necessary, that the public Cronicle of our Nation might have had the true properties of a Record, which are, *Vetustatis & veritatis vestigia*.

But finding in all this time no stop put to so great a stream of Error by any better Hand, I thought my self oblig'd to lay these few Animadversions in the way, lest such muddy waters should at last totally overflow the land of Truth.

Nor

## The Preface.

Nor have I presumed herein to intermeddle with the affairs of State and those great revolutions in the raign of King CHARLES the first of ever blessed memory; Though I am wel assured the Continuator has in many passages neither don right to His sacred Memory, nor to those of his subjects, who most faithfully serv'd Him.

For the Errors which slip'd S<sup>r</sup> Rich. Bakers pen, some Excuses may be assign'd, as old Age, and the confinement of a Prison &c. but none for that his confident Assertion, ( upon which the Continuator builds much in his Preface ) That this Cronicle was collected with so great care and diligence, That if all other of our Cronicles should be lost, this onely would be sufficient to inform posterity of all passages memorable and worthy to be known.

S<sup>r</sup> Rich: acknowledges his VVork



## The Preface.

to be a Collection out of other Authors; wherein he took up some Coin upon content, which was not sterling, and that wherein he onely excell'd, was the digesting the whole into a better Method; yet he confesses some Passages ( he might have said many ) are omitted in the reign of King James, which was the tyme he liv'd in, and had bin fit for the Continuator to have supply'd; who, instead thereof has sweld the Continuation into such a Bulk of indigested matter, as is not at all suitable to the rest of the History.

Besides the many failings both of the Author and Continuator, the Printer has, with supine negligence, added a grosse number of Errata's, without any advertisement of them, but leaving all upon the Authors account, yet the understanding Reader wil, for the most part, discern, which ought to be laid at the Authors Study dore, and which at the Printers Case.

If

## The Preface:

*If particular information may be rely'd on, we may ere long expect a compleater Cronicle of the Kings of England, with a more exact and impartial account of the late Rebellion, and the happy restauration of his Majesty, from a Hand better qualified for such an undertaking.*

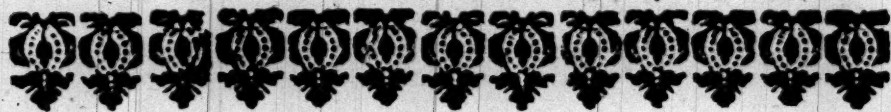
*Mean time these few leaves (not taking in a Third of what is justly lyable to exception) may help to rectify some of the Errors already printed, and may contribute in some measure, towards the observing a greater care and exactnesse in publishing Books of so general a concern in time to come.*





*Errors Committed in the printing.*

**P** *Ag. 6. lin. ult. Auther for Author.*  
*p. 10. l. 8. præfix'd for prefix'd.*  
*p. 12. 25. l. 1. Barker's for Baker's.*  
*p. 41. l. 9. where for were.*  
*p. 57. l. 5. Eale for Earle.*  
*p. 63. nu. 50. l. 7. Abbanets for Albanets.*  
*p. 85. l. 3. Continua— for Continuator.*  
*p. 88. nu. 73. to Mr Woolfs add at.*  
*p. 89. nu. 74. l. 5. aescended for ascended.*  
*p. 99. l. 7. peticularly for particularl.*





# ANIMADVERSIONS

*on the Catalogue of Writers.*

**T**He first thing we meet with, after the *Dedication* and *Preface*, is

*A Catalogue of Writers both ancient and modern, out of whom this Cronicle hath been collected.*

Gildas Britanicus, surnamed the <sup>Num.</sup> wise, the first Writer of our English <sup>I.</sup> Nation —

When as there were no lesse then threescore before him, as *Leland*, *Baleus*, and *Pitsseus* attest. And ( I take it ) this *Gildas* ( for there were two of them ) was called *Badonicus*; because born in the same year the great Battle was fought between the Britains and Saxons at the mountain *Badonicus*.

**B**

**Ethel-**



4. Ethelwardus, a Writer next to Bede the most ancient,—

This is also a mistake; for he flourished not til the year 925, which was after *Sigebert* whom our Author mentions.

5. Radulphus de Diceto or Dicetentis, who lived about the year 685.—

He lived not til the year 1210, as may be seen in his *Chronicle* printed about xx. years Since.

9. Afferius Menevensis, Bishop of Salisbury lived about the year 890.

A gross mistake; for no Bishops See was settled at *Salisbury*, til after the Conquest. There was indeed one *Afferus* Bishop of *Sherburne*, Anno 880, and continued so but 4 years.

Osbertus;

Osbertus, a *Benedictine Monk*, wrote 11;  
the life of—

For Osbernus *Cantuariensis*, a *Benedictine Monk* and *Chantor* of *Canterbury*.

Culmanus Anglicus, wrote a *Cronicle*— 12;  
and lived about the year 1040—

He should have said *Colemannus sapiens*, who flourished *An. 1200*.

Gulielmus *Gemetecensis*—lived *A° 135*  
1135.

He flourished in the year 1160.

Ingulphus, *Abbot of Croyland*—lived 18,  
in the time of *William the first*—

He dyed in the year 1109, which  
was in the 9<sup>th</sup> year of *Henry the first*.

Turgotus, an *English man*, first *Dean* 19;  
of *Durham &c.* lived in the year 1098.



This *Turgotus*, was not first Dean of Durham, but *Prior*, and is called in latin Authors *Turgotus Dunelmensis*; He dyed *An: 1115*.

21. *Gnalterus Mappæus*, writ a book de nugis Curialium and lived about the Conquerors time.

His name is *Mape* Latin'd by writers *Mapus*; His book in MS. is in the Bodleyan Library; He flourished in the year 1210, long after the Conquerors time; And I think his Book affords nothing for our Authors purpose.

25. *Raradocus*, born in Wales—

for *Caradocus Lancarvanensis*—

- 26, *Gervasius Derobernensis* — lived about the year 1120.

Which should be 1200.

Johannes

Johannes Fiberius *commonly called* 27.  
de Bever— *lived about the year 1110.*

This *Johannes Fiberius*, was other-  
wise called *Castorius*, and flouri-  
shed not til the later end of *Ed-*  
*ward* the first's time, about the  
year 1306.

Radulphus de Rizeto. — 45.

Which should be *Radulphus de Di-*  
*recto*, and is mentioned before *num.*  
5. but this is the more proper  
place for him, in point of time.

Thomas Spottey, a *Benedictine Fri-* 48.  
*er of Canterbury*—

His name was *Sprot* or *Spot*, a *Be-*  
*nedictine Monk.*

Matthæus Westmonasteriensis — *li-* 49.  
*ved about the year 1307 — for 1377.*

Mathew Paris, — *wrote a History —* 51.  
*from Will: 1. to the last year of Hen.*



3. *and lived about the time of K. Edward. 3.*

Mistakes enough — *Math. Paris* dyed many years before *Edw: 3.* time, viz. *A° 1259.* To which year he brought down his History, and after his death it was continued for some years by another.

53. *Bartholomeus Anglicus* — wrote a *Cronicle of the Scots* —

His right Sirname was *Glanvile*; he did not write a *Cronicle de Scotis*, but a *History de Sanctis.*

55. *Alex. Essebiensis*, Prior of the monastery of *Regular Canons* — lived in the year 1360. —

By the word (*the*) we are to believe there was but one Monastery of that Order, of which there were many; this Auther flourished

shed in the year 1220.

John Froyffart, *born in the Low 56.  
Countrys, writ a Cronicle — ending  
with Henry the 4th —*

He was born at *Hennault* in *Flan-  
ders*; His History ends in the  
year 1400, which is the first year  
of *Hen. 4th.*

Thomas Rodburn, *an English man 58.  
and a Bishop, wrote a Cronicle — and  
lived 1412.*

He was Bishop of *St Davids*; but  
the Cronicle our Author aims at,  
was written by another *Thomas  
Rodburn*, a monk of *Hildes Abbey*,  
who lived A<sup>o</sup>. 1480. and is extant  
in M.S. in *Lambeth Library.*

John Trevisa, *born in Gloucestershire — 59.*

He was born in *Cornwall.*

John Capgrave, *born in Kent, a Her- 61.*



*mit Friar—*

He was an *Augustin Friar* of  
Canterbury.

62. *John Lydgate, Monk of St. Edmunds  
bury — lived in the year 1470. in the  
time. of King Edw. the 4<sup>th</sup>.*

He dyed in the year 1440 *tempore  
Hen. 6.*

78. *Doctor Goodwin, Bishop of Here-  
ford wrote — and lived in the time of  
Q. Eliz.*

He means *Doctor Francis Godwin*  
Bishop— who lived in the time of  
K. *James.* and K. *Charles 1.* and  
dyed *Anno 1633.*

79. *Doctor Heyward, writ the History  
of —*

This was *S<sup>r</sup> Fohn Heyward Knight*  
Doctor of Law.

Thomas

Thomas Cowper, BP of Winchester, writ *Chronicle notes of all Nations* — 83.

These notes were written by *Tho: Lanquet*, and onely continued for some years by *Cowper*.

Nicholas Harpsfeild — *hath written a Chronicle of all the Bishops of England.* — 88.

He wrote an Ecclesiastical History of England in *folio*, but no such Cronicle of Bishops was ever before heard of.

John Speed, a *Londoner* wrote — 90.

He was born in *Cheshire*:

William Abington Esquire *hath written* — 91.

His name was *Habington*. &c.

These *Notes* have been with some pains



pains collected out of *Leland, Bale, Pits*, and other Authors of good authority, to shew the mistakes and anticronisms of our Author, even in his first Effort; who thinking to give a greater reputation to his Book, has (not without much suspicion of vanity) præfix'd a Catalogue of 93. *Authors* Ancient and Modern, out of whom he saies his *Chronicle* is collected, of which number it may justly be suspected he never saw above the one half; otherwise he could not, without great inadvertence, so grossly have mistaken what is here noted; Besides if his *wine* had bin good, it would not have needed such a *Bash*.

Animad-

## ANIMADVERSIONS

*on the Catalogue of the Nobility, Bishops, Baronets, &c.*

**B**Efore we come to the *Book* itself, the *Continuator* has thought fit to entertain the *Reader* with an Antipast, consisting of a *Catalogue of the Nobility, Bishops, and Baronets of England*, which is so ill cook'd, that it must needs offend the understanding *Readers* stomach, especially that dish of the *Baronets*.

*Thomas Howard* Duke of Norfolk Baron John Howard his Ancestor created Duke of Norfolk by King Rich. 3<sup>d</sup> July 4. 1483. whose ancestor Sr John Howard Knight was created a Baron in 1461. by King Edward (4.) and afterwards by Richard 3. was created Duke June 28. 1483.

If



*Brit.  
fol.  
83.*

If this were true, there should be two Dukes of *Norfolk*, and both *Howards* created by the same K. *Rich:* within 7. daies one of another. But this *Baron John Howard*, and *S<sup>r</sup> John Howard* was one and the same person, not created *Baron*, but made so by Writ of Summons. For thus *Camden*, *John Lord Howard* (who was summoned a *Baron* to Parliament by *Edw. 4*) was created *Duke of Norfolk* by *Rich. 3<sup>d</sup>*. and his son *Thomas* created *Earle of Surry*. It is an ill proof of the *Continuators* skill in Heraldry, thus to mistake the Pedegree of the Premier Peer of the Realm.

William Cavendish, Duke of —  
Baron *Bolsomer*, twice —  
for *Bolsover*.

Edward

Edward Fines, – Earle of Lincoln –  
for *Fiennes* –

His true name is *Clinton*.

William Ley Earle of Marleburgh –  
whose father James was created  
Earle –

*James Ley* was the first Earle, *Henry* his son the 2<sup>d</sup>, and *James* the 3<sup>d</sup>,  
who was slain at Sea, in the late  
war with the Dutch, and leaving  
no issue, the title went to his uncle  
*William* yet living.

*Henry Germaine*, Earle of St Albans,  
and *Baron Germaine* of St Edmunds-  
bury –

should be *fermyn* in both places.

Arch-



*Archbishops and Bishops.*

Gilbert Sheldon, for *Sheldon*.

John Couzens, for *Cousin*.

William Fuller—consecrated Bishop  
of ---in Ireland

add *Limerick* — A<sup>c</sup> 1663.

— Davies Bishop of Landaff.

add *Francis*.

## B A R O N S.

Nevil *Baron of Abergavenny*, created by King Harold the second —

A grosse mistake. Therise of the  
*Lord Bergavenny's* honor was by  
writ of *Summons*, and not by Pa-  
tent of *Creation*. *William Beau-*  
*champ de Bergavenny* was first  
called by writ, in 16. Ric. 2<sup>d</sup>. And  
*Edw.*

*Edw. Nevile de Bergavenny* was  
first Summond to Parliament in  
29. *Hen. 6.*

James Barfue, Baron Norris —  
for *Bertue*.

— *Smith*, Baron Carington of Wor-  
ton in England, and Viscount Ca-  
rington of Barefore in Ireland.

which should be Baron of *Wot-  
ton-VVawen* in England, and Vis-  
count *Berisford* in Ireland.

William Widdington, Baron Wid-  
dington —  
for *VViddrington*.

John Freshville, Baron Freshville—  
and elsewhere Fretswell.  
for *Freschevile*.

Thomas Windzor — Baron Wind-  
zor —  
for *VVindesfor*.

The



The Lord Howard of Eſtrich ( for *Eſcrick* ) in ſeverall places of the *Con-  
tinnation*.

## BARONETS.

In the *Catalogue of Baronets*, about twenty, are totally omitted, divers are poſtpon'd from their true place, whereby diſputes have ariſen touching precedency; For ( ſay ſome ) what more obliging authority can you have in that behalfe, Then the *English Cronicle*; not conſidering that theſe *Catalogu's* are publiſhed without any licence or authority from the *Kings at Armes*, the proper Registers, Approvers, and Judges herein. Again many of theſe *Baronets* names are ſo groſſly miſtaken that, the *Reader* had need be a little ſkilld in Divinails, to raiſe a conjecture who are meant by them; for Example.

*num:*

num:

- 137 Sr. John Horner.  
 184 Sr. Vill: Skerington.  
 3231 O Sr. John Rarish.  
 468 Sr. Hugh Smithford.  
 558 Sr. Charles Kayde. &c.

Then we find Sr Francis Eaglesfeild, for Englefeild; Sr William Therrold, for Thorold; Sr Henry Hern for Hen; Sr John Husband for Husband; Sr John Vray, for Ray. Sr Henry Green of Sonpford, for Sr Edw. Green of Samford. Sr Anthony Archer, for Aucher. Barker for Baker. Clere for Clere, with a number more; Besides the mistake of many of the names of their cheif Dwellings and ancient Seats; In so much as of 704 Barons contained in the List, I noted above 100 mistakes of some of the kinds here mentioned.

C

ANI-





# ANIMADVERSIONS upon *Sr Richard Baker's* *Cronicle.*

## I

Fol. 5.  
b. **O**ur Author saies, *The eleventh King of Kent was Withred who founded the Priory of Merton at Dover.*

Bri-  
tan.f  
344.

I do not find any such *Priory* founded by that King at *Dover* or elsewhere; *Camden* saies *Dover* had a fair Church consecrated to *Sr Martin*, founded by *Withred*, (*Wightred*, son of *Egbert*) King of Kent, and an House of the Knights Templars, —without mention of any *Priory of Merton* there. And Bishop *Parker* (in

Anim. upon St R. Bakers Chr. 19

( in his *Antiq. Britan.* ) agrees in effect with *Camden*. Howbeit there was a *Priory* at *Merton* in *Surry* founded by King *Henry* the first.

## II

The ninth King of the East Saxons f.6.a was *Sebba*, who after 30 years peaceable reign, relinquish'd the Crown and took upon him a Religious habit in the Monastery of St Paul, London.

There was never any Monastery ( properly so called ) of St Paul in London; Howbeit *Beaue* saies, That this holy King took the habit of religion, brought *Waldhere* then Bishop of London a great sum of money to be distributed to the poor, and was buried in St Pauls Church.



## III

f.10.b *That King Edmund was slain at his Mannor of Pucklekerk by interposing himself to part a fray betwixt two of his servants—*

*Hist.  
of En.  
gl.fo.  
231.*

This is otherwise related by Mr Milton out of the *Saxon Annals*; viz. That King *Edmund* received a mortal wound in the brest with a dagger by one *Leof*, a noted Theif whom the King had banished, yet finding him at the Table among his Nobles at a Feast, the King was so much moved, that by offering to attach him, the Villain gave Him his deaths wound.

## IV

IV

*That King Canutus set himself to the f.26.a  
making of good Lawes in a Parlia-  
ment at Oxford—*

And soon after he saies, *That King* <sup>fo. 40.</sup>  
*Henry the first did first institute  
the forme of the high Court of Parlia-  
ment—*

And neither true, For the word  
*Parliamentum*, to denote a Parli-  
amentary great Council, was ne-  
ver used in any of the ancient great  
Councils, Synods, Lawes, Char-  
ters or Records, nor yet in any  
of our old Historians, living in the  
raigns of our Saxon or Danish  
Kings before, or of our Norman  
or English Kings, after the Con-  
quest, til the reign of *King Hen-  
ry the 3<sup>d</sup>*; as you may read in



*Sr Henry Spelmans Glossary, verbo, Parliamentum.* The first Record wherein the word is so used, is *Claus, 28 Hen. 3<sup>d</sup>. mem. 12. dorso*, according to *Mr Prin*, in his *Animadversions*. Before which time, it was called *Concilium magnum, Commune Concilium Regni, Magnatum Conventus*, and the like.

## V

f.18.b Our Author, after he has laid blemishes on *Edward* the pious King and Confessor, of severity to his Mother Queene *Emma*, and unkindness to his wife *Editha*; concludes — So as what the virtues were, for which after his death, he should be reputed a Saint, doth not easily appear.

My

My thinks this is *irreverently* said of so great a King of this Nation, and a *Confessor*, as our *Author* himself calls him. Though his Mother had been unkind to him; yet her pious Son was in a manner enforced to permit her to passe the severe trial of *Fier Ordeal*, by the importunity of *Robert* a Norman Bishop and other her enemies, who bore great sway in the government. But when the pious King saw her innocence cleered, he, with many tears and sighs, begged her pardon, and not content to restore her and *Alwin* Bishop of *Winchester* (ac-

*Brom-*  
*ton fo.*  
942.

cused with her) to their liberty and possessions, he moreover, in punishment of his credulity, obliged them both to inflict on him a disciplin on the bare back: Besides this, in penance, for ha-



## 24 Animadversions upon

Camd.  
in Dor.  
set.

Having permitted his Mother to be so unjustly accused, he bestowed on the Church of *Vinchester* the Isle of *Portland*, with other possessions &c.

Next his unkindness to *Editha* his Queen Consort, is assigned to his not conversing with her as a wife, only at board, but not at bed, or if at bed, no otherwise then *David* with *Abishah* &c. For clearing this, you may read *Capgrave* and other ancient Authors cited by him, who affirm, *It was by mutual agreement, that they both consecrated their Virginity to God.*

Spel.  
in Cō-  
cil. 2  
f. 636

Then for his *Sanctity*, he is recorded to have been full of Devotion, humility and Charity. He rebuilt that most magnificent Church at *Westminster* dedicated to *S<sup>t</sup> Peter*; a Church, which that Age

**St Richard Barker's Cronicle. 25**

Age could not parallel , either for the august Majesty or excellent contrivance of the building ; for that Church afforded to posterity a pattern of framing Churches in the figure of a Crosse, as *St Henry Spelman* sayes. Having thus built the Church , he most liberally endowed it with possessions , and adorn'd it with privileges, exemptions , a most famous Sanctuary and many other royal gifts. During this pious Kings reign all the Houses of God (saies another Author ) prosper'd wonderfully , for he himselfe spared not his Treasure in adorning them and encouraged others to do the like. Twas this pious King that first miraculously cured the Kings *evil* , and left that royal vertue hereditary to his successors Kings of England; *which yet at this day* ( our

*Eal-  
red in  
vita  
S. Ed-  
wardi*



( our Author saies ) is *ordinary with Kings*, but cannot shew where any other King pretends to the like, Except the Kings of France, who ( as *Dupleix* the French Historian observes ) never had that vertue, til King *Philip* the first and his son *Lewis's* time; wherein they are posterior to the Kings of England. He also founded ( saies our Author ) the College of *S<sup>t</sup> Mary Ottery* in Devonshire, and gave unto it the village of *Ottery*. And was just in his government, which lasted 23 years and six moneths. These, to omit other vertues, works of piety and miracles, recorded by some Authors, might reasonably ( if wel considered ) have wrought in our Author a disposition of the word *Saint*.

Besides

Besides we read at the end of f.76r  
our Authors book, that *St Edwards Staff*, *St Edwards Scepter*,  
and *St Edwards Crown* were born  
before his Majesty at his Coro-  
nation 23 April. 1661 And in  
another place our *Author* saies,  
*That to carry St Edwards Crown,*  
*before the King at a Coronation, is*  
*the greatest honor that can be gi-*  
*ven a subject.* Which surely ar-  
gues some more then ordinary e-  
stimation and reverence for this  
pious King; in whose memory  
(by the decree of a Synod, held  
at *Oxford A°. 1162*) a festival day  
was ordaind on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of  
October, being the day of his  
Translation, but the 5<sup>th</sup> of Ja-  
nuary was that of his death.

At *Westminster*, we find this  
Epitaph of Him.

*Omnibus*



28. *Animadversions upon*

*Omnibus insignis virtutum laudibus Heros  
Sanctus Edwardus Confessor, Rex venerandus,  
Quinto die Jani moriens super æthera scandit.  
Sursum Corda. Moritur 1065.*

f.29.b He saies William the firsts sons  
were Robert, Richard, William  
f.32.a and Henry — And soon after  
Sayes William Rufus was second  
son to William the Conqueror.

VI.

f.23.b — *The Castle of Sherburne in Norfolk.*  
*For when Sherburne, who was owner*  
*of it —*

This should be *Sharnborn* in both  
places. The name of a very ancient  
Family.

VII

**VII.**

— A Hide of land containing, as some f. 16. b account it, twenty acres, but, as Mr Lambert proveth, one hundred acres.

There is no Author I ever read, accounts it so little as xx. acres. Beade says it is as much as wil main-  
tein a Family ; many others agree it to be a Plough-land, *Tanta fundi portio quanta unico per annum coli poterit aratro*, says Hen. of Huntingdon. But Sr Edm: Coke says expresly, That a Knights Fee, a Hide or Plough-land do not contain any certain number of acres. on Littleton. fol. 69.

**VIII.**

By a Law of King Edward ( the f. 27. a  
Confessor



Confessor ) all matters in question  
were upon special penalty, decided in  
their Gemote or Conventicle, held  
monethly in every Hundred—

Where he most improperly  
expounds *Gemote* by *Conventicle*,  
which are of very different signifi-  
cations ; For *Gemote* signifies in  
the Saxon tongue, a Court or  
Convention, where Causes of De-  
bate were tryed and determined ;  
As the Saxons had their *Scirege-  
mot*, *Hundredgemot* &c. Their  
County and Hundred Court. And  
*Conventicle* (a word in those times  
not in use) is a little private meet-  
ting for the exercise of Religion,  
well known in these days, and first  
taken up in those of *Wicklif*.

IX

In William the first's time, he says, f.29.a  
*Waring Earle of Shrewsbury built  
 two Abbyes, one in the Suburbs of  
 Shrewsbury, and another at Wenlock.*

And in William the second's time, f.36.a  
*That, Warren Earle of Shrewsbury  
 built two Abbyes, one in the Suburbs  
 of Shrewsbury, and another at Wen-  
 lock.*

Doubtless this *Waring* and  
*Warren* are intended for the same  
 person; but there was never any  
 such Earle of *Shrewsbury*, there  
 was indeed one *Warren*, who came  
 in with the Conqueror, & was ad-  
 vanc'd to the Earldom of *Surrey*  
 by K. *Wil. Rufus*. The Abby of  
*Shrewsbury* was founded by *Roger*  
*de Mountgomery Earle of Arundell*



32 *Animadversions upon*

*dell and Shrewsbury, Anno 1081.  
and that of Wenlock by the same  
person.*

X.

f.35.b — *Appeals had been seldom used, til  
Anselm, in William Rufus Reign,  
appealed to the Pope. —*

f.36.a *And in the same breath, he says,  
In this Kings time was the first Ap-  
peal to Rome, made by Anselm, that  
ever before had bin made in Eng-  
land.*

*In this contradiction, the first  
part hath most affinity to truth —  
For Mr Pryn (no friend to Rome)  
says, The first Appeal out of Eng-  
land to Rome I meet with, was that  
of Wilfrid, Archbishop of York —  
which was in the year 678. above  
400. years before William Rufus  
Reign.*

*Animad.  
on Cokes  
4. Inst.  
fo.238.*

XI

XI

He saies, *The Abby of Hide was founded by King Henry the first.* f.41.b

Whose Founder was King *Alured* or *Alfred* long before.

XII

In the raign of *Henry the first*, — f.42.a  
He saies — *This Lady Juga, Lady of little Dunmow and late wife of Baynard, that first built Baynards Castle in London* — And in the reign of *Henry the 2<sup>d</sup>*, he saies *Barnard Bayliol*, of whom Baynards Castle in London took name — And, in the reign of *Edward I.* was laid the foundation of Baynards Castle; strange contradictions? f.54.b f.101.

D

Camden



34 *'Animadversions' upon*

f.424

Camden, in his *Britan.* saies, we term *Baynards Castle*, of William Baynard, a noble man, Lord of *Dunmow*, who built it. For tis improbable it could take name from *Bernard Bayliol*, who was great Grandfather to *John Balliol* (not *Bayliol*) King of the Scots, and built *Bernard Castle* in the Bishopric of *Durham*, from whence arose our *Authors* mistake:

f.736

XIII

fo.45. — Stephen Harding, a *Benedictine Monk*, who was founder to the *Cistercian Order*. *Tempore Hen. I.*

A great mistake; For that Order was instituted by *Robert Abbot* of the Monastery of *Cisteraux* in Burgundy, whence the Order took denomination, and this was

was in the year 1088, before  
Henry the first came to the  
Crown.

XIV

He speaks of Roger Bishop of Sa-  
lisbury, and in the same page calls f. 46. A  
him Robert and to. 49 he calls him  
Raph -

It seems, so they all begin with  
the same letter, it matters not  
whether it were Roger, Robert  
or Raph - The first was his name,  
who was also chief Justice of En-  
gland Anno 1107. and afterwards  
Lord Chancellor and Lord Trea-  
surer of England.

XV

The King ( Stephen ) replied by his f. 50. A  
Lawyer Alveric de Vir - For Alberi-



*cus* or *Awbrey de Vere*. And in the same page — *The Abby of Bury in Norfolk* — for *Suffolk*.

## XVI

f. 50. a *The Abby of Garradon in Leicester-  
shire*, he saies, was founded in King  
*Stephens* time — And afterwards,  
f. 58. b *That Robert de Boscu, Earle of Lei-  
cester*, in Hen. the 2<sup>ds</sup> time, foun-  
ded the *Monastery of Garradon*, and  
that of *Leicester*, called *S<sup>t</sup> Mary de  
Pater* (for *de pratis*) —

The foundation of this *Abby of  
Garradon* ought to have no place  
in King *Stephens* time; For it  
was founded by the said *Robert  
de Boscu*, Earle of *Leicester*, in  
*Henry* the 2<sup>ds</sup> time, & that of *Lei-  
cester* in King *Stephens*.

## XVII

He saies, *The four Knights that slew* f.57.b  
*Thomas Becket Archbishop of Can-*  
*terbury; 30 December, Anno 1172.*  
*were Reynold Fitzurse or Bereson,*  
*Hugh Morvile, William Tracy*  
*and Richard Britton—*

When as tis recorded in *Monasti-* par. 2.  
*chon Anglicanum* (a surer Au- folio  
 thor ) That *Robertus filius Ra-* 607 a.  
*nulfi*, was one of the four Knights  
 that slew *Thomas Becket*; in ex-  
 piation of which fact he founded  
 the Priory of *Beauchef* in Derby-  
 shire. And for *Rich: Britton* I have  
 seen, in an ancient Manuscript,  
*Rich: le Brut*. And instead of 30  
 December, he should have said  
 29.



## XVIII

f. 58. b That Robert Harding, a Burgeß of Bristow, built the Monastery of S<sup>t</sup> Austins in Bristow.

Which was the foundation and work of King Henry the 2<sup>d</sup> according to *Monastichon Anglicanum*.

## XIX

f. 74. King John gave the Citizens of London liberty to alter their Mayor and Sherifs every year, which before continued during life. — And after  
75. saies — To this time the City had bin govern'd by two Bailifs — and at their sute King John granted them a Mayor and two Sherifs to be yearly chosen 9 daies before Michaelmas.

This is a contradiction in it self,  
but

but a greater to the truth of History ; For 'twas King *Rich.* the first, who by his Charter Anno 1189, changed the *Bailifs* of London into a *Mayor* and *Sherifs*.

XX

The title of a Chapter, viz. *Of f.91.a King Henry the 3<sup>ds</sup> Personage and Conditions*, with two lines of the subject matter, are wholly omitted, The Chapter beginning confusedly thus — *of his eye-lids hanging down* — an unpardonable fault in the Printer.

XXI

*Leolyn Prince of Wales surprizes f.95.b the Castles of Flint and Rutland —*

This makes some Readers wonder, How that Prince should

D 4

march



march from *Flint* to *Rutlandshire*; when as that Castles name in Welch is *Ruddlan*, in our Records *Rotholan* and *Rodolan* and is seated in *Flintshire*.

## XXII

f.100. Edward the 1. ( in his 17<sup>th</sup> year )  
<sup>a</sup> *Fined all his Judges for corruption;*  
*Sr Raph Higham, cheif Justice of*  
*the higher Bench, in 7000 Marks;*  
*Sr John Loveton, Justice of the lower*  
*Bench in 3000 Marks &c.*

These were *Sr Raph de Hengham*  
 and *Sr John Lovetot*. And where  
 does our Author find those Courts  
 ever called the *Higher Bench* and  
*Lower Bench*; but *Bancus Regis* or  
*Aula Regis*, and *Bancus Communis*.

## XXIII

XXIII

In the 12<sup>th</sup> year of Edward the 1<sup>st</sup> in <sup>fol.</sup>  
the Quindenes of St Michael, the Ju- <sup>101. a</sup>  
stices Itinerants began to go their ge-  
neral Circuit.

This is a mistake ; for Camden  
saies, King Henry the 2<sup>d</sup> sent some <sup>Cam.</sup>  
of his Judges and others year- <sup>Brit.</sup>  
ly into every County of the <sup>f. 179.</sup>  
Realm , who where called Ju-  
stices Itinerant and commonly  
Justices in Eyre ; which is con-  
firmed by Mr Dugdale , who <sup>In O-</sup>  
names certain Justices Itinerant , <sup>rig.</sup>  
that were sent into Kent , Mid- <sup>Juri-</sup>  
dlesexs , Berks &c. Anno 16 <sup>dic.</sup>  
Hen. 2.

XXIV.



*f. 115* He places the degrading and execution of *Sr Andrew Harkley*, Earle of Carlisle, in the year, 1321.

Which *Sr Edward Coke* in his *Institutes* saies was in *Hillary Terme* 18 *Edward 2<sup>d</sup>* four years after.

*Cam<sup>r</sup>* And our *Author* omits a memorable part of the story, That when Judgment was pronounced against *Sr Andrew*, his sword broken over his head, and his spurs hewn of his heeles, *Sr Anthony Lucy* the Judge said to him, *Andrew*, now art thou no Knight but a Knave.

*writes his name Harcla. and that more truly.*

## XXV.

*f. 117* In *Edward* the 2<sup>ds</sup> time, digging the foundatton of a work about *Pauls*, were found more then one hundred beads of *Oxen* and *Kine*; which confirmed

firmed the opinion, That of old time it had bin the Temple of Jupiter, and that there was the Sacrifice of Beasts. —

St Pauls Church had of old been the Temple of *Diana*; For in *Doctors Commons*, (anciently an appurtenant to that Temple) there was a Chamber, which retained the name of *Diana's Chamber*, even til the late dreadful Conflagration. And our ancient Historians write of *Tauropolia*, Beef-head Sacrifices, which were immolated to *Diana* in that Temple.

See  
Cam.  
Brit.  
f.426

## XXVI

The Book called *Domus Dei* — which should be *Domesday*, (*liber iudicialis*) as the learned *Spelman* asserts, with good reason.

ib.

## XXVII.



## XXVII

f.118  
b. King Edward 2<sup>d</sup> was buried without any funeral Pomp in the Monastery of St Peter at Gloucester, by the Benedictine Friars.

Monks he would have said, For there never were any Benedictin Friars.

## XXVIII.

f.122.  
b. Our Author tels us That John Sconer, Justice of the Bench, among others, was committed to Prison by Edward 3. sub A<sup>o</sup> 1339.

Pat. R.  
14 Ed. I.  
m. 15. This was John Stonore, who was constituted *Justiciarius ad Placita coram Rege*, 16 Oct. 14. Edward 2<sup>d</sup> and was made cheif Justice by Edw 3<sup>d</sup> Sept. 3. A<sup>o</sup> 1330. He lyeth buried in the Abby Church of Dorchester in Com. Oxon. and hath a Monument over him

him with his effigies in its robes cut in stone. He was one of the Ancestors of the *Stonors* of *Stonor* in the same County.

XXIX.

Speaking of *David King of Scots*, <sup>f. 123</sup>  
being with an Army in the Province <sup>b.</sup>  
of *Durham*, he says, *from thence he*  
*passed to the Castle of Salisbury.* —

He should have said to the  
Castle of *Werk*, then belonging  
to *William Montacute*, Earle of  
*Salisbury*, and now the Lord Grey  
of *VVerk*.

XXX.

*The next year after all the goods* <sup>f. 131</sup>  
*of 3. Orders of Monks, Lombards,* <sup>b.</sup>  
*Cluniacs, and Cistercians, were seized*  
*into the Kings hands* —

These



These *Lombards* were an Utopian Order of Monks, which all the diligence of the most industrious *Dugdale* could never discover.

XXXI.

f.137  
b. Richard Aungervil, Bishop of Durham, and Lord Chancellor of England.

Our Records call him *Richard de Bury*, and say, he was both Lord Chancellor, and Lord Treasurer of England about the year 1333.

XXXII.

f.140  
a. Sr John Dimmock, for his Manner of Scribolvy claims the Office of the Kings Champion — And in the Index 'tis, the Manner of Scrive-ling.

And

And neither true; for tis the mannor of *Scrtwelsby* in the County of *Line*. To which the Office of the *Kings Champion*, has bin appurtenant ever since the Coronation of K. Ric. 2.

XXXIII.

About this time Sr John Annesley Knight accused Tho: Katrington Esq; , for betraying the Fortres of St Saviour to the French, which Katrington denying, a solemn Combat is permitted between them, wherein through the justness of his cause the Knight prevailed, and Katrington the day after the combat dyed; Fabian says he was drawn to Tiburn, and there hang'd for his false accusation. f. 142  
a.  
Anno  
1382

Whereas tis plain, that *Annesley* was the accuser; and so the Story is nonsensical.

XXXIV,



## XXXIV

f. 157  
 11 ——— till this time (*viz.* Rich. 2<sup>d</sup>)  
 women used to ride a stride as men  
 doe—

This I conceive to be unwarrantable; For I have seen in Sr John Cottons famous Library a deed of the Lady Johanna de Stutteville made in Henry 3<sup>d</sup> time, with a fair Seal, wheron the Lady is sculped sitting sidewaies on horseback, with her shield or Coat of armes in her hand.

## XXXV

f. 168  
 a An. 1379 — he says, *New-College in Oxford* was built where Noetus College stood—

Which should be Sr Neots hall;  
 built

built by K. Alfred at St Neots in-  
treaty, if Mr Fox may be cre-  
dited.

XXXVI.

*In the sixth year of Henry the 4th,*  
*the King call'd a Parliament at Co-*  
*ventry, and sent Proceß to the Sherifs,*  
*that they should choose no Knights nor*  
*Burgesses that had any knowledg in the*  
*Lawes of the Realm, by reason whereof*  
*it was called the Laymens Parlia-*  
*ment.*

f.  
168.b

This is repeated three times in  
less then two leaves.

*And shortly after another Parlia-*  
*ment was called, and named the Un-*  
*learned Parliament, either for the*  
*unlearnedness of their persons, or for*  
*their malice to learned men.*

ibid.

This which our Author divides  
E into



into two *Parliaments*, was but one and the same, improperly by him called *The Laymens Parliament*: which *Walsingham* and the *Parliament Rols* of 6. *Hen. 4.* call *Parliamentum Indoctorum*, by reason the *Lawyers* were excluded.

## XXXVII.

fol. 175.b  
Anno 1421. That *Queen Katharine* ( wife to *Henry 5th.* ) was *Crowned at Westminster* upon *St Mathews day* the 4th of *February*. — and so I find it in former Impressions.

Every Almanac would have told him, that neither is *St Mathews day* in *February* , nor *St Mathias* on the 4th, but the 24th.

## XXXVIII.

fol. 184.b

Our Author tels us of an unkind-  
ness

ness which brake out between the Duke of Bedford Regent of France, and the Duke of Burgoigne. A time and place (saies he) was appointed for them to meet, to compound some differences; The place agreed upon was St Omers, a Town in Burgoigne: when the time came they stood upon this nice point, Which of them should first come to the place, as thinking he that did so, should thereby acknowledge himself to be the meaner person. The Duke of Richmond thought he had no reason to doe it, seeing he was Regent of France, and therefore superior to any subject in the Kingdome. And the Duke of Burgoigne thought he had no reason to do it, seeing it was to be done in his own Dominions, where he was himself the Sovereaign Lord. Upon this nice point they parted without meeting — This Duke of Bedford on the 14<sup>th</sup> of  
E 2 Sept.



Sept. 1435. ended his life at Paris  
— and was buried in our Ladies  
Church at Roan, whereas the nobi-  
lity of Normandy much repined, who  
would have had their own Territory  
honored with his Sepulchre &c.

Here are not a few mistakes. 1. *St Omers* is in *Artois*, and so no part of *Burgoyne* 2. He varies the Duke of *Bedfords* name into Duke of *Richmond*, and in the same page saies he was *Earle of Richmond*, which confounds an unknowing Reader, For though *Earle* (not *Duke*) of *Richmond* were one of his many Titles, yet *Bedford* was the first and most known. Suppose we had occasion to mention the present *Duke of Buckingham*, and in the same Paragraph should say the *Earle of Coventry*; This would seem absurd,

absurd, though it be also one of his Titles, but not the principal, & that by which he is usually styled. 3. *They parted without meeting,* — is an incongruous expression, but let it pass. 4. He dyed not on the 14<sup>th</sup> but 13<sup>th</sup> of Sept. as appears by this his Epitath, yet to be seen in *Nostredame Church at Roan.*

*Cy gist feu de noble memoire  
haut & puissant, Prince Jean en  
son vivant Regent du Royaume  
de France, Duc de Bethfort;  
Pour lequel est fondé un Messe  
estre par chacun iour perpetuelle-  
ment celebre en cest Autel par le  
College des Clementines inconti-  
nent apres Prime. Et trespassa le  
13 Septembre 1435. Au quel 13  
iour Semblablement est fondé pour*



54 *Animadversions upon*

*luy un Obit en cest Esglise. Dieu  
face pardon à son Ame.*

5. That He was buried in our  
Ladies Church at Roan ( the  
cheif City of Normandy ) yet the  
Nobility of Normandy repind at  
it, because not buried in their  
Territory, seems a contradi-  
ction.

XXXIX

f. 201.  
a. Among men of note in Hen. 6.  
time, Our Author puts down *Peter  
Clerk*, a Student in Oxford — and  
within eight lynes *Peter Paine*, an  
earnest professor of *Wicklifs Doctrine  
&c.*

This was one and the same per-  
son, whose name we find written  
*Peter Clerk*, alias *Paine*.

XL

XL

Among men of note in *Edward* <sup>f. 218</sup>  
the 4<sup>th</sup> time our *Author* puts down <sup>b.</sup>  
*Julian Bernes*; a Gentleman (saies  
he) of excellent gifts, who wrote  
certain Treatises of Hawking and  
Hunting &c.

A wonderful Conversion. This  
was a woman and her name *Juliana Barnes*; her works are yet  
extant.

XLI

He says, *Richard Fox* (A<sup>o</sup> 1485) <sup>f. 237</sup>  
was made Lord Keeper of the Privy <sup>b.</sup>  
Seal, and Bishop of Winchester —  
and so far he is in the right; But  
in the very next page, he says —  
*Richard Fox*, lately made Bishop of  
E 4 Exeter



Exeter. Besides he mistimes it, For Richard Fox was not made Bishop of Winchester til the year 1502. according to Dr Godwyn's History of Bishops.

XLII

f. 242.  
b. And upon the matter was to be disloyal to King Henry; but for want of better: and withall it strook upon a string, which—

Here we have not *tactus* Physicus, neither Grammer nor sence.

XLIII

f. 267.  
Anno  
1520. This Edward Bohun, Duke of Buckingham, was the last High Constable of England, the greatest place next the High Steward in the Kingdom.

Here

Here are as many errors as lines; This *Edward Bohun* should be *Edward Stafford*; the *Bohuns* were Earles of *Essex* and *Hereford*, and *Humfry* the last Eale of that family dyed *Anno 1371*. according to Dr *Heylin*. 2. He had several *High Constables* since, as the Earle of *Lindsey*, for the intended Trial between the Lord *Ree* and *Ramsay*; the Earle of *Northumberland* at the Coronation of his Majesty that now is &c. But he might have said and truely, that this *Edward Duke of Buckingham* was the last *Hereditary High Constable* of England, and that he was decended from an heir female of *Bohun*. 3. The Lord *High Constables* place is before the Lord *High Steward*.



## XLIV

f.282.  
b. *That St Austin gave credit to many lying Miracles -*

Tis boldly said; for fo. 5. a. he says, *Ethelbert was the first Saxon Christian King of this Island, converted by Austin the Monk &c.* Why does he call him *St Austin* since he thinks he had so weak a Judgment, or so little Faith, as not to discern Miracles from lyes. And we read in Doctor *Fullers Church History* fo: 57 and 68. of the Miracles done by *St Austin*. And even *Milton* says King *Ethelbert* was converted by *Miracles*. Besides our Author imposes upon our beleif divers later Miracles, one in particuler relating to the body of one *Arden*

f.140.  
f.310.  
b.

den murderd in Kent in Edward  
sixt's time,

XLV

*But we shal do him ( Henry 8. )* <sup>f. 299.</sup>  
*extreme wrong to think that all the*  
*bloud shed in his time, was of his*  
*shedding; they werethe Bishops that*  
*were the Draco to make the bloody*  
*Lawes, the Bishops that were the*  
*Phalaris to put them in execution.*

It seems our *Author* was no  
friend to the *Bishops*; else he  
might have remembred that that  
King did not spare even the *Bi-*  
*shops* themselves, as *Rochester*  
and others; and needed no o-  
ther incentives to severity, then  
his own Nature.

XLVI



## XLVI

f.302.  
a. *The Duke of Somerset at the Battle of Muscledborough made three Bannerets, which is a dignity above a Knight and next to a Baron, and these were the last that from that time to this did ever receive this dignity.*

*Baneret* is not properly a dignity above a *Knight* but an addition of honor to a *Knight*, nor is it next in place to a *Baron*; since *Knights of the Garter* in those times did, and *Baronets* in these do precede them, that is, such *Banerets* as these, made by a subject, but such *Banerets*, as are made *(sub vexillis regijs in exercitu regali)*, do take place of all *Baronets*, according to the

the decree of King James. And <sup>10</sup> in contradiction to the last part, <sup>14</sup> The Continuator says, Sr John <sup>Jac.</sup> Smith, for rescuing the Kings so. Standard Royal at the Battle of 543.4 Edgehill, was made a Baneret; when as he was onely a Knight Bachiler, dub'd Honorably in the feild, and lyes buried in Christs Church Cathedral at Oxford., where there was a Monnument lately laid over his body by one of his Relations.

XLVII

Our Author, speaking of a mu. f.303; tinous Commotion at Exeter in <sup>a.</sup> Devonshire, says — *All this while, the Lord Russel Lord Privy Seal, who had bin sent down to suppress the Commotion, lay at Huntington, expecting more forces —*

As



62 *Animadversions upon*

As if *Huntington* were the ready rode from *London* to *Exeter*. Perhaps he intended *Honnyton*.

XLVIII

f.320.  
b. *Sr Thomas was instituted Lord of St Johns of Hierusalem—*

He leaves us to ghes, who this *Sr Thomas* was and to beleve he intended to say *Lord Prior of St Johns—*

XLIX

f.374.  
b. *King Edw. 3. made Kerry ( in Ireland ) a County Palatine and granted to the Earles of Desmond all Royol libertyes , excepting Wreck by fire, Forestall and Treasure trove.*

*This*

This *Wreck by fire*, is a pretty word; yet *Wreck by water* had bin better. But there is nothing of *Wreck* in the Case; if you wil beleve *Camden*, who saies, *That King granted to the Earle all Regal Liberties, except four Pleas, namely of Burning, Rape, Forstal and Treasure trouve.*—

*Brit.  
tit.  
Coun-  
ty of  
Kerry*

L.

About this time Henry Fitz Alan Earle of Arundel dyed, in whom the Sirname of a most noble family ended, which had flourished in this Honor for above 300. years, from Richard Fitzalan, who being descended from the Abbagnets (ancient Earles of Arundel and Suffex in the reign of King Edward 1.) obtained the title of Earle

f.380.  
a.



64 *Animadversions upon*

*Earle, by reason of the possession of Arundel Castle, without Creation. He had 3 daughters by his wife Katherine, Daughter to Thomas Grey Marques Dorset, all whom he out lived; Henry a young man of great hope who dyed at Brussels, Fean Wife to the Lord Lumley, and Mary, who being married to Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, brought forth Philip in her right, Earle of Arundel.*

Here the *Albanets* is mistaken for *Albeney*s or *D'aubeney*s; and the reign of *Edward* the 1. for *Henry* 1. And when he comes to particularize the 3. Daughters of *Richard Fitzalan*, he names *Henry*, a young man — *Joan* and *Mary* — Of which thus *Camden*.

Sr John Fitz Alan, Lord of Clun <sup>Cam.</sup>  
 - who having married one of the sisters <sup>Brit.</sup>  
 and heys of Hugh de Albene, fifth <sup>f.309</sup>  
 Earle of Arundel and Suffex his great  
 Grandson Richard (by reason of his  
 possession of the Castle of Arundel) was  
 by Parl. adjudged to be E. of Arundel. <sup>II</sup> Hen. 6

LI

- Soon after him dyed Sr John <sup>f.400.</sup>  
 Crofts, who had don good service in a.  
 Scotland in Edw: the Sixths time.

This was Sr James Croft of  
 Croft Castle in Herefordshire,  
 great Grandfather to Herbert Croft  
 at present Lord Bishop of Here-  
 ford; a Family of very ancient ex-  
 traction, and this Sr James was by  
 Q. Eliz. made Governor of Ber-  
 msc, and soon after Comptroller  
 of her House.

LII.

19 February 1594 Henry Prince <sup>f.403</sup>  
 of Scotland was born, to whom the a.

F

Queen



*Queen was Godmother, and sent Robert Earle of Suffex for her Deputy—*

*— Which should be Robert Earl of Essex.*

## LIII

f.406.  
b. *It was now the year 1596 (says our Author) when Thomas Arundell of Warder returned into England from the war in Hungary against the Turk, whom, for his good service don there, the Emperor by his Letters Patents, had created Earle of the sacred Empire &c. And afterward he says, King James made*  
f.428.  
b. *Thomas Arundell of Devonshire, Lord Arundell of Warder.*

This to a common Reader will seem to be two severall *Thomas Arundells*; For *Warder* is in Wiltshire, and his principall Seat, and to *Devonshire* he had no relation. Besides our *Author* makes

not

not that honorable mention of a Person of that singular valor and Desert; who had gain'd so much honor abroad to the English Nation, as he justly deserv'd; For among other examples of his Gallantry, he threw down with his own hand, the Turkish standard at the seige of *Strigomium* in *Hungary* (now called *Gran*) and encourag'd his Ensign *Rook Church* to advance the Christian Colors in its place. Which, with much more in his due praise, will best appear by *Queen Elizabeths* commendatory Letters of him to the Emperor *Rudolphus*; and his Imperial Majesties Letters Patent of Creation; a true Copy of the first, and an abstract of the other (which is vere long) are here exhibited, and deserve a place in the best of English Chronicles.



Elizabetha, Dei gratiâ Anglia,  
Francia, et Hibernia Regina, Fidei De-  
fensor, &c. Serenissimo & Potentissimo  
Principi ac Domino Rudolpho, divinâ  
favente Clementiâ Romanorum Impe-  
ratori semper Augusto, Fratri, Con-  
sanguineo & amico nostro charissimo,  
Salutem & rerum prosperarum fæli-  
cissima incrementa. Serenissimè Prin-  
ceps, Frater & Consanguinee noster  
charissime, Is, qui has perfert, Tho-  
mas Arundelius, Consanguineus no-  
ster per dilectus, Adolescens in melio-  
ribus literis probe institutus, ad re-  
rum usum colligendum, & nobilium  
Provinciarum mores perdiscendos, in  
Germaniam hoc tempore, aliasq; non-  
nullas Europa regiones proficiscitur.  
Ideoq; suppliciter à nobis discedens  
petiit, ut se Imperatoria tua Majestati  
literis nostris commendaremus. Quod  
nos pro nostra in optima spei Adele-  
scentem,

scentem, & nobis sanguinis propinqui-  
tate conjunctum charitate fecimus per-  
libentèr; orantes summoperè Majesta-  
tem tuam, ut Thomam hunc non solum  
in Imperio clementèr protegas, &  
principali favore juves, verùm etiam  
literis ( si Italiam, Regnùmve Neo-  
politani petere voles ) de malieri  
notà commendare velis. Hoc ut nobis  
pergratum erit, sic nos vicissim Impe-  
ratoriam tuam Majestatem sororis  
omnibus officiis demereri studebimus:  
Quam Deus Opt. Max. in omni flo-  
rente felicitate diutissimè conservet.  
Dat. ex Palatio nostro Vestmonaste-  
rii die decimo Februarii. Anno Do-  
mini M. D. LXXIX<sup>o</sup>. Regni verò no-  
strè vicesimo secundo.

Vestra Ser<sup>ma</sup> bona soror

& Consanguinea

ELIZABETH R.

F 3

Rudol-



Rudolphus secundus Divina fa-  
 vente clementia Electus Romanorum  
 Imperator semper Augustus &c. Illu-  
 latri sincerè nobis dilecto Thomæ  
 Arundelio nostro, & sacri Romani  
 Imperii Comiti gratiam nostram  
 Cesaream & omne bonum.

Considerantes itaq; perantiquam  
 & illustrem generis tui originem;  
 in inclito Angliæ Regno ex stemmate  
 Regis, q; eademmodum antehac ex Se-  
 renissimæ Principis & Domina Eli-  
 zabethæ Regina Angliæ, Franciæ, &  
 Hiberniæ, sororis & consanguineæ no-  
 stræ clarissima liberis ac testimoniis  
 acceptimus, ductis: insignes etiam vir-  
 tutes, quibus illustre genus tuum magis  
 ac magis domi forisq; illustras; in  
 liberalibus primum disciplinis pectus  
 imbueris; peregrinas provincias adi-  
 eris; multorum mores, multorum &  
 urbes videris, magnum rerum usum  
 acquisieris, ut deniq; tandem in hoc  
 sacro

sacro, quod contra communem Chri-  
 stiani nominis Hostem Turcam geri-  
 mus, bello, raro ac singulari zelo exci-  
 tus tam longinquis ac remotis ex parti-  
 bus in Hungariam propriis stipendiis  
 nobis militatum veperis, teq; in apertis  
 praeliis & in Civitatum & Castrorum  
 oppugnationibus ita fortiter ac strenue  
 te gesseris, ut omnibus Nationibus ad-  
 mirationi Nobisq; & a Serenissimo  
 Principe Archiduce Mathia Fratre  
 nostro charissimo, & a primariis Exer-  
 citus nostri Praefectis maiorem in mo-  
 dum commendatus fueris, insigni hoc  
 inter alia fortitudinis exemplo specta-  
 to, quod in expugnatione oppidi ag-  
 natici juxta Strigonium vexillum  
 Turcis tua manu eripueris, & in  
 principiis tempore pugnae te specta-  
 dum praeberis &c. Motu itaque  
 proprio &c. te supradictum Thomam  
 Arundellum, qui iam contra Adnitum  
 consanguinitatem à Majoribus accep-



*tam in Anglia oblines, omnesque  
 & singulos liberos, heredes poste-  
 ros, & descendentes tuos legitimos  
 natos utriusq; sexus, aeternaq; serie  
 nascituros, etiam veros Sacri Romani  
 Imperii Comites & Comitissas crea-  
 vimus, fecimus, & nominavimus, &c.  
 Datum in Arce nostra Regia Pragæ  
 die 14. mensis Dec. An. Dom. 1595.*

*RUDOLPHUS.*

At the bottom of the Patent are  
 found these words :

*Erectio in Comitem Imperii pro  
 Thomâ Arundelio.*

LIV.

f. 408.  
 b. — And two Fosters, brothers of  
 the Earle of Kildare, whose death —

How could these Fosters be  
 brothers to the Earle of Kildare,

whose name was *Fitz-Girald*.  
But we must lay the fault on the  
Printer, and guess he intended to  
say *Foster brothers*.

LV.

— In the Town of *Osselstry* in Wales <sup>f.419.</sup>  
200 houses consumed with fire — <sub>b.</sub>

By this he intends *Oswestre* or  
*Oswaldstre* in *Shropshire*; It taking <sup>Cam.</sup>  
name from *Saint Oswald*, King of <sup>Brit.</sup>  
the *Northumbers*; <sub>f.197.</sub>

LVI.

— In the first year of *King James*, in <sup>f.440.</sup>  
a Parliament then holden, it was <sub>b.</sub>  
enacted, That neither *Archbishop* nor  
*Bishop* should alienate, grant or de-  
mise, or in any sort convey, no  
not to the King himself any of their  
*Houses*, *lands*, *tenements*, or heredi-  
*taments*, being parcels of the posses-  
sion



*tion of his Archbishopsric or Bishop-*  
*ric.*

By this *Act of Parliament* (as it is here misrecited ) the unknowing Reader wil judge that neither Archbishop nor Bishop has power to demise or let Leases of any of their lands &c. to any person whatsoever. Whereas this *Act of 1 Jac. 3.* recites that of 18. *Ellz.* whereby they are enabled to demise or let Leases for XXI years or 3 lives, and disable them onely from alienating, giving, granting, or demiseing any of their Mannors, lands &c. to the King, his heirs or Successors,

LVIII

f.443.

6.

Under the title of *Works of Rits*  
 our

our Author tels us that, Where  
K. James at his coming found onely  
four Judges in the Courts of Law at  
Westminster he added a fifth with  
the like allowance as the former had.

By this expression he would  
intimate as if there never had bin  
but 4 Judges in each Court;  
Whereas our Records testify, that  
both in Edward the third, Hen.  
6, and Edward the 4<sup>th</sup> time,  
there were usually five Judges,  
sometimes 6. or 7. in the Court  
of Common Pleas.

See O.  
rig. ju.  
ridic.  
in the  
Cron.  
Series!

LVIII

In the year 1609, so great a Frost, as f. 445.  
much herbage in gardens were de-  
stroyd, especially Artichokes and  
Rosemary.

This had been fitter for an Al-  
manac



By this *Act of Parliament* (as it is here misrecited) the unknowing Reader wil judge that neither Archbishop nor Bishop has power to demise or let Leases of any of their lands &c. to any person whatsoever. Whereas this *Act of 1 Jac. 3.* recites that of 18. *Ellz.* whereby they are enabled to demise or let Leases for XXI years or 3 lives, and disable them onely from alienating, giving, granting, or demiseing any of their Mannors, lands &c. to the King, his heirs or Successors,

LVII

f.443.

b.

Under the title of *Works of Rites*  
our

our Author tels us that, *Where*  
K. James at his coming found onely  
four Judges in the Courts of Law at  
Westminster he added a fifth with  
the like allowance as the former had.

By this expression he would  
insinuate as if there never had bin  
but 4 Judges in each Court;  
Whereas our Records testify, that  
both in Edward the third, Hen.  
6, and Edward the 4<sup>th</sup> time,  
there were usually five Judges,  
sometimes 6. or 7. in the Court  
of Common Pleas.

See O.  
rig. ju.  
ridic.  
in the  
Cron.  
Series.

LVIII

In the year 1609, so great a Frost, as f. 445.  
much herbage in gardens were de-  
stroyd, especially Artichokes and  
Rosemary.

This had been fitter for an Al-  
manac



manac then a Cronicle ; since  
winter scapes us without such la-  
mentable difasters,

## LVIII.

1448.

*The Isles of Bermudas are above  
three thousand three hundred Leagues  
distant from England.*

This out-goes Truth full two  
thirds, it being but 930 Leagues  
or thereabouts.

ANI-



# ANIMADVERSIONS on the Continuation.

## LIX.

**T**hat the Lords Justices in Ire- f.473.  
land delivering some Priests and <sup>a.</sup>  
Friars into the hands of Pursuivants,  
seized their Houses of Religion into  
the Kings hands — two Priests hang'd  
themselves at the apprehension of  
this ( as they then call'd it ) persecu-  
tion.

This the Continuator places  
in the year 1631. and probably  
many persons are yet alive who  
might remember it, had it been a  
truth. But I can meet with none  
that



that own it for such; Therefore  
it must at best pass as apocry-  
phal.

## LX.

f. 474<sup>b</sup> — This year ( 1634 ) Generall Ald-  
dringer was slain at Lansbut, and  
the whole Army totally routed by the  
King of Hungary and the Cardi-  
nal Infaule at the Battle of Norling-  
ton.

This General Aldringer was  
not slain at Lansbut but neer Lan-  
shut, and before the Battle of  
Nortlinghen ( not Norlington )  
which was 6 Sept. 1634. where  
the King of Hungary and Car-  
dinal Infante ( not Infaule ) were  
victors.

LXI

*-The French, by their insolencies<sup>f.475.<sup>a.</sup></sup>  
at Diet and Tellemont, inflamed  
and encouraged the peoples hearts a-  
gainst them-*

Here *Diet*, being false written  
for *Diest* and the Character not  
changed, a common Reader would  
think he meant the French were  
insolent at their meat — but *Di-  
est* and *Tellemont* are two Townes  
in lower Germany.

LXII

Our Continuator tels us that in<sup>f.532.<sup>a.</sup></sup>  
the year 1640, the Parliament passed  
a Pole Bill, therein the whole King-  
dome was assessed, and among others,  
Knights Bachilers at 20<sup>l</sup>, Esquires  
at



at 10<sup>l</sup> and every Gentleman dispen-  
ding 100<sup>l</sup> Per An. 15<sup>l</sup> —

Which last is doubtlesse a mis-  
take, though the *Act* is not Prin-  
ted among our *Statutes*; for  
'twere very unreasonable a Gen-  
tleman of 110<sup>l</sup> a year should pay  
more then an *Esquire*, who sel-  
dome has lesse than 500<sup>l</sup> Per An.

## LXII.

f. 532.  
b. *The Religion of the Scots is found-  
ed on more pious Principles then that  
of the Irish:*

I hope our *Continuator* does  
not think it was any branch of  
their *pious Principles* to sell their  
own native *King*. Besides he  
says in the very next page, *As*  
*was generally said, the late In-*  
*surection (we must not call it Rebel-*  
*lion*

lion) in Scotland gave the first encouragement to that in Ireland, & the pretences were many of them the same, namely Liberty of Conscience.

LXIV

The King, having set up his Standard at Nottingham, moved on slowly with those forces he had through Darbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, and so on to Shrewsbury. f. 540.  
b.

Our *Continuator* it seems is but meanly skild in the Geography of his owne Country; For, if he were to go from the Royal Exchange to Westminster, he might in like order go to Ludgate, Longlane Cateaten Street, Threadneedle Street and so on to Westminster.

LXV



## LXV.

f.567.<sup>a</sup> . He tells us of the surrendry of *Oxford*, in pursuance of a Treaty, wherein, among other Commissio-  
ners for the beseiged, he names *Colonel Gosvell* and *Thomas Christy*, Esquier—

Two strange names; mista-  
ken I beleeve, for *Colonel Gos-*  
*nel* or *Gosnold*, and *Thomas Chich-*  
*ley*.

## LXVI.

f.574.<sup>b</sup> —*Cromwel and Ireton* ( who yet  
wish'd well to the King ) did what they  
could to oppose—

I think few but the *Continua-*  
*tor* himself do beleeve they ever  
wish'd well to Him, I'm sure we  
could

on the *Continuation*.

83

could never hear or see any visible tokens of it.

LXVII.

Our Continuator puts down a-<sup>f. 593.</sup>  
mong those ever to be detested Judges of King *Charles* the first of blessed memory, *Thomas Adams*, *Alderman of London*.

Which is an unpardonable injury to the vertue and loyalty of that worthy person, who suffered both imprisonment and sequestration for his fidelity to his Sovereign; And when his memory should deservedly live with honour it is most injuriously blacken'd with this cloud of infamy.

G 2

LXVIII.



## LXVIII

Among *men of Note* in King  
*Charles* the firsts time, As some are  
 deservedly nominated, why are o-  
 thers of at leastequal desert omitted  
 such were

f. 603.  
 b.

Spencer Earle of Northampton

The Earl of Litchfeild and his  
 two brothers.

The Lord Francis Villier.

Sr John Smith, who rescued the  
 Standard royal.

Col: Charles Cavendish, brother  
 to the Earl of Devonshire.

Col: Thomas Howard, two of  
 them.

Sr John

Sr John Digby—

Sr Henry Lingein &c.

Its strange also the Continua-  
should forget to name Sr *Bevil*  
*Greenvile* Elder Brother to Sr  
*Richard*, a Person of Known and  
Eminent Loyalty and who did  
gallantly in His Majesties ser-  
vice.

LXIX.

*The Earl of Eglington, the Father* f.622.  
*of the Lord Mountgomery, with one* b.  
*of his brothers, were taken at Dun-* l. n. l. t.  
*barton by one Captain Crook of Col:*  
*Berrys—*

G 3

And



And so tis left imperfect, and  
a new Section followes.

## LXX.

f.626. Speaking of the *Battle of Worcester*  
b. *( 3. Sept. 1651 )* and the Rebels  
entering and plundering that City  
he says, *There was not an inhabitant*  
*in Worcester, friend or foe, left worth*  
*a Shilling of what they had in the*  
*Town.—*

Which is strangely hyperbolic  
and beyond all likelyhood of  
truth, though the Conquerors  
were never so rapacious & severe

## LXXI

ibid. *At Newport in the pursuit, there*  
*were taken ( among others ) the noble*  
*Earle of Shrewsbury &c.*

Her

Here our *Continuator* is again mistaken; For the Earle of *Shrewsbury* was not taken at *Newport* nor was at all there, but from *Boscobel* escaped to his house at *Longport* in *Shropshire*, where the Rebels searched narrowly for him, but missed him, and from thence he made a shift to passe over Sea.

LXXII.

*It was resolv'd by my Lord of Derby* 627.  
by, that they should make what speed  
they could and recover a place cal-  
led *White Ladies before morning* —

My Lord of *Derby* advis'd the King first to goe to *Boscobel*, where himself had been concea-  
led after the Battle of *VViggen*; but Mr *Charles Giffard* (the Kings



chief guide in that sad night  
prevail'd to conduct Him first to  
*White Ladjes.*

## LXXIII

f 627. *His Majesty, being at Mr Woolf*  
b. *madeley, understood, that the*  
*passes over the water and the river*  
*Wye were so guarded, that it was*  
*unseasonable for him to adventure in*  
*to Wales —*

Here our *Continuator* is out a  
gain in his *Geographics*, For there  
is no part of the river *Wye* ( or  
*Wey* ) within 24 myles of *Made*  
*ley*, but *Severn* runs neer it  
which was the River *His Majesty*  
designed to passe over.

## LXXIII

LXXIV.

That, *his Majesty by Ladders* *ibid.*  
*ascended into the top of that most cele-*  
*brated Oake—*

There were no *Ladders* in the  
*Cafe*, for the King ascended the  
*Oake*, by the help of *Col: Carlos*  
 and two of the *Pendrels*, and his  
 own agility.

LXXV

*George Yates*, for *Francis Yates*, *ibid.*  
*thats more venial—*

So is — *Col: Windhams* house at  
*Trent* in *Dorsetshire*, for *Somerse-*  
*shire —*

LXXVI



## LXXVI.

f.628. Having finish'd (though imperfectly) the relation of his Majesties *miraculous Escape from Worcester* he concludes with *no lesse then 52 persons being privy thereto.*

I have nothing to object against the *number*, beleiving it could not be lesse; but doubtlesse there were many which did act Gallantly in that honorable and loyal undertaking which he hath not mentioned, whose *loyalty* ought to have its due.

## LXXVI.

f.635. This year ( 1652 ) dyed the Lady Elia

Elianor Davys who was the Fifth Daughter of the Lord George Audley, Earle of Castlehaven, and was married to Sr John Davys, the Kings first Serjeant at Law in England &c.

Our Continuator endeavors by many Encomiums of this Lady, to raise her to the reputation of a Prophetess; when as she was generally reputed little better then a mad Woman, and was actually in Bethlem Hospital; by order (if I mistake not of King Charles the first) For I remember, whilst she was yet living, this Anagram pass'd of her, and is printed in Camdens Remains.

See Hey-  
lins  
life of  
Archb  
Laud.

Dame Elianor Davis.  
Never so mad a Lady.

Then



Then he mistakes her Father's name, For we read not of any Audley to be Earle of Castlehaven but Touchet, at least he should have said George Lord Audley And, by the Kings first Serjeant at Law in England, an unwary Reader wil possibly misunderstand he was the first Serjeant at Law, that any King of England ever had; whereas most men know they are of great antiquity. We read, indeed that, *St John Davis fut premier Serjeant Du Roy, ( K. James )* where premier ought to be understood, as eldest or principal.

Anno.  
1606.

## LXXVIII.

f.644 An Army having been sent under the Marquesse of Piænella and the Earle of Quince, Commander of the French

*French forces in Italy, by Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy against his Protestant subjects in the valleys of Peidmont, upon occasion of some high displeasure taken against them, and the souldiers left to their own unbridled licence, having committed many outrages and massacres upon the poor miserable people; Cromwel taking this opertunity — appointed a solempne day of humiliation, and caused a large contribution to be gather'd for them throughout the Nation, &c.*

Here the Continuator describes the Duke of Savoy's punishment of his subjects, but does not expresse their crime; a course that may condemn all the Tribunals in the world of barbarousness, and injustice. About the time that Mr stouppe (Agent for these Piedmontois) came hither to addresse himself



self to *Cromwel* in their behav  
which was in the year 1655, This  
was published in London, *A full*  
*full Account of the late commotion*  
*in the valleys of Piedmont*  
wherein we read, That the Du  
of *Savoy* had given his Protestan  
subjects an absolute toleration  
Religion; which grace they  
much abused, that they reviled  
the *Catholic*, especially the  
Masse and religious people, as  
*Tour* they dressed an Ass in  
Monks habit, and afterwards in  
rage fell furiously upon two  
Priests at *Fenil* in the lower v  
of *Lucerne*, and slew them at  
Altar, as they were saying Mass.  
This with much more of their  
multuous carriage, and the Du  
lenity first, and then Justice, w  
wards them, you may read  
large in that printed paper, which  
seen

seems, in a great measure, to justify the Dukes proceedings in that affair. He omits the sum that was collected here upon that account, which was

38097<sup>l</sup> - 7<sup>s</sup> - 3<sup>d</sup>

20233 - 17-0 paid out by Bills of Exch.

17863 - 10-3 remaining in ready money at the death of Oliver.

LXXIX.

The *Continuator* speaks of a Plot f. 646. against Oliver's person, the criminals said to be of this Plot were Miles Sindercom, a cashier and dissatisfied Army man, Toop, one of Cromwells lifeguard, Cecil and Bois, the last of whom a Priest belonging to Don Alonso de Cardenas (once Leir Embassador here from Spain) and



self to *Cromwel* in their behalf, which was in the year 1655, There was published in London, *A faithfull Account of the late commotions in the valleys of Piedmont* — wherein we read, That the Duke of *Savoy* had given his Protestant subjects an absolute toleration of Religion; which grace they so much abused, that they reviled the *Catholic*, especially their Masse and religious people, as at *Tour* they dressed an Asse in a Monks habit, and afterwards in a rage fell furiously upon two Priests at *Fenil* in the lower vale of *Lucerne*, and slew them at the Altar, as they were saying *Masse*. This with much more of their tumultuous carriage, and the *Dukes* lenity first, and then Justice, towards them, you may read at large in that printed paper, which seems,

seems, in a great measure, to justify the Dukes proceedings in that affair. He omits the sum that was collected here upon that account, which was

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and by him instructed as it was given out, to hire and set those other his Agents a work, comes off him self with a non est inventus, &c.

That Embassador ( as I am credibly informed ) had never any such Priest, as Boys, belonging to him; Therefore that part of the Story must passe as a fiction, the rest of it may be true, for ought I know.

## LXXIX.

f.651. *The next that were try'd by the high Court of Justice, were Mr Robert Woodcock, Captain Henry Mallorey, and Sr Humfrey Bennet—*

The first was Mr Thomas Woodcock, since Deservedly Knighted by his Majesty, for his eminent service and fidelity to Him.

## LXXX

LXXX.

Cromwell in all hast sends for <sup>f.651.</sup>  
the Lord Mayor ( Tichburn was then <sup>b.</sup>  
the man ) and Aldermen — and this  
was in the year 1658. And in the  
Catalogue of Mayors and Sherifs at  
the end, Robert Tichburn is placed  
Mayor in the year 1656.

Which last is the truth ; for in  
1658 Ireton was Mayor.

Now come we to the year 1659. <sup>f.657.</sup>  
which takes up neer thirty leaves of  
paper , and conteins more words,  
though lesse substance, than the sea-  
ven Kings Reigns next after the Cō-  
quest, of which the two first Henryes  
Reigned 70. years. 'Tis true, that  
year comprehends several great Acti.

H

ons,



ons, and in particular that greatest  
 most happy, and most memorable  
 the restoring His *sacred Majesty* to  
 His Crown and Dignity, by the  
 faithfull endeavours of the never  
 enough honoured *General Monk*, af-  
 ter deservedly created Duke of *Al-*  
*bemarle*, with the concurrence and  
 assistance of many loyall subjects.  
 But that the relation of this Noble  
 design, and atchievment should be  
 stuffed with so many *perticular con-*  
*ferences, placing and displacing petty*  
*Officers, Letters, Messages, and De-*  
*bates of private persons*, seems in  
 most mens judgments very superflu-  
 ous, and not agreeable to the nature  
 of a *Chronicle*, which requires a more  
 compendious method, and properly  
 admits of nothing common and tri-  
 vial. *I shall endeavour* (says a late  
 ingenious Historian.) *with plain and*  
*lightsom brevity, to relate well and*  
*orderly*

orderly things worth the noting, so as  
may best instruct and benefit them that  
read. For allowing that prolix way  
of Chronologizing, if all the memo-  
rable actions since the Conquest  
(and there were many such) had  
been thus perticularly expatiated,  
'tis more then probable the Book  
would have bulk'd it self into three  
greater volumes then *Foxes Martyrs*,  
and burn'd the edge of most Readers  
patience in its perusal.

LXXI.

Speaking of the Lords in Parlia. <sup>f. 730.</sup>  
ment proclaiming his Majesty in <sup>a.</sup>  
the Palace yard, 1660, he adds  
Mr Bish, one of the Heralds, and  
Mr Rily that officiated as King at  
Armes —

By this you would Judge Mr  
H 2 Bysshe



Bysshe ( not Bish ) to be some  
 smal pursuivant at Armes; who  
 was in those times *Garter*, prin-  
 cipal King at Armes, and both  
 then and since a member of the  
 house of Commons, a person  
 of worth and since Knighted by  
 the name of *Sr Edward Bysshe*  
 and *Mr Rily* was but *Norroy* and  
 much his inferior, both in quality  
 and literature.

## LXXXII.

- f.307. In the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition our *Continuator*  
 says, *Knights of the Bath* are never  
 made but at a Coronation; Now  
 has better bethought himself a
- f.758. says, Likewise, in order to their  
 a. attendance upon this grand solemn  
 ( the Coronation ) there were cre-  
 ted 68 *Knights of the Holy Trin-*  
*called Knights of the Bath*; they b

ing a Society of Knights never made but at a creation of a Prince of Wales or Duke of York.

Our *Continuator* has given these *Knights of the Bath* a new title; For they were never til now called *Knights of the Holy Trinity*. And he might have found in *Mc Seldens Titles of Honor*, and *Cam-* *Brit.*  
*dens Britannia*; That *Knights* *f. 172.*  
*of the Bath* have also been made at *Royal Marriages*, *Christning*, or *Knighting* the Prince, or other of the Kings Sons, and such like occasions.

Note likewise, that the *Foundations* of the *Colleges* of the the *Universities*, especially of *Oxford*, are for the most part mistaken either in the point of time or names of the *Founders*, Which I attempted not alwaies to rectify, both in that it



exceeded my skil, but cheifly because the *History* of that *Universty*, as I am informed, is now in the Presse, Which will cleer those mistakes, with much certainty and satisfaction, being perform'd by the hand of that Faithfull and most industrious Searcher of Antiquities Mr *Anthony Wood* of *Merton Colleg*

### Nonfences, and false Syntax.

f.6. b. The last *King* was *Oswald*, after whom — *Egbert* —

f.18. a — being in a fort the fountain of those, which at this day we term the Common of Lawes. —

f.34. b Nor he kept not his word — twice in the same page.

f.89. b — such as one as in this Kings time brake out most loathsome. —

— He would come with power to aid the King, take order for guarding the Ports, which intend to hinder his landing; but finding.— f.86.b

The Viscount Montacute marcheth towards King Henry, and by the way encountreth the Lord Hungerford at Hegley Moor, but he, with Lord Basse, upon the charge ran away, leaving Sr Raph Darcy alone with his own Regiment, who were valiantly fighting, dyed. f.204.  
b.

— To utter the impoverishing of the Kingdome — f.83.a

— And here they bind the King to lose to their loyal obedience, whensoever he infringed this Charter. f.86.a

— But he, with Lord Basse, ran away — f.204.  
b.

A — A book of account of Empsons, f.248.  
a.  
that



that had the Kings hand almost to  
every leaf by way of *singing*.

f.351  
b. - He then left Q. Elizabeth see-  
ing she would not be his, to him-  
self - &c.

f.431.  
q. But within two houres all the  
clouds were *slain* and dispersed. —

f.569.  
a. - And five Companies of fire-  
locks, for people they wanted not  
a good pretence, that the people  
might be eased. —

*Difference*, for *Deference*; for-  
ward, for the *Foreward* of a Battle;  
*Seemless* Coat, for *Seamlesse* &c. with  
a number such like,

*A List of some of those Names of our  
ancient Nobility and Gentry of En-  
gland, which the Author and  
Continuator have strange-  
ly mangled and meta-  
morphosed.*

*For*

*he writes*

Sharnborn  
Touchet

Sherborne.

Twitchet.

Abergevenny

Abergain and A-  
bergainy.

Burnell

Brunel & Burvel.

Chandois

Chandowes.

Strangways

Strangwish.

Fortescu

Foskew.

Ayscoughe

Ascue.

Huddleston

Hurlston.

Freschevile

Fretswell.

Trockmorton

Frogmorton.

Widdrington

Widdington.

Wenman

Wainmā & Wajmās

Guldeford

Gilford.

Tildesley



for

he writes

Tildefley

Tiderfley &amp; Tilfele

Bedingfeild

Benefeild.

Sulyard or Sylyard

Sulland.

Trelaune

Trelanny.

Coningesby

Conisby.

Elwes

Telvis.

Salwey

Salloway.

Fanshaw

Fanshall.

Walsh

V. Velsh.

Marshall

Martiall.

Roos

Rosse.

Monthermer or de

Monte Hermerij

Mounthemere.

Hobart

Hubbard.

Perot

Parret.

Trigory

Trigury.

Wingfield

V. Vinkefeild.

The names of some Lords and others mentioned by our Author, which are of his own or his Printers creation.

The Lord Dangledas.

The Lord Mawle.

William the Lord Aldenham.

The Lord Basse.

The Lord Stinton.

The Lord Winson.

The Lord Wandfor.

The Lord Brinningham.

The Lord Burvell.

The Lord Sudelly.

The Lord William Carnaby.

The Lord Carews—

Sr John Meincle.

The family of Patternæ in Lincolnshire.

Sr Rich: Pawle.

Sr Tho: Trevon.

Sr Will: Caufey:

Colonel Mozen.

Gar-



**Garrisons and Towns in England**  
not heard of before.

**The Garrisons of Leige and Dainton**  
**Brahan.**

**Belgran.**

**Nun·Baton Abby—**

**Yorthbrook—**

**Dunston Castle.**

**Cakewish &c.**

**Names of Persons and places in**  
**Scotland mistaken.**

**The E. of Canworth for Carnwarth.**

**The E. of Agnus for Angus.**

**The L. Dunferling for Dumfermlie.**

**The L. Wimmes for Viemes.**

**Places.**

**Linlithew—for Lithquo or Linlithgow.**

**The C. of Candstraines for Candstre.**

**Tantallon Castle. for Timplall.**

**Th**

The like in Ireland.

Adam Lofthouse. Archbishop of  
Dublin— for *Lofius*.

The Lord Jinkillen for *Ineskellen*.

The L. Clanrickford for *Clanrickard*.

The L. Ballimote for *Ballimore*.

Mack Gilparick Baron of Ebrankle.  
for *Gilpatricke*.

Murrough Obrine for *Murtogh Brian*.

Sr Walter Dungar. for *Dungan*.

*Mnivere Okely. &c.*

Forrein names of Persons and pla-  
ces likewise mistaken.

Alex: Furnasse Prince of Parma.

The Prince of Austurgus.

The Duke of Andyn.

The Duke of Lunceburg.

The Duke of Guysne.

Pedraca delay Syerra.

Places

Biskey.

Mountpleasier.

Terwin.



410

Terwin.

Bullen.

Landersey.

Obignie.

Saint yon &c. with many such like:

### The INDEX.

Neither is this of a more accurate compofure, then the Book it felf, For in once cafting my eye fuperficially over it, I met with thefe *Bulls* and unpardonable faults.

*The Bifhop of Carlifles bold fpeech in battail of King Richard—*

*John Pole a Prieft wrote the life of Sir Marborail a woman— Knighted by the Printer. In the Book it is St Walhoraile, an Englifh woman— never I think read or heard of but in this Author.*

*Priefts— not fufferd to execute divine Service.*

Raph,

Raph, Bishop of Salisbury, how from  
a poor Prince, he came to his greatness.

For Roger — a poor Priest.

Through voices thought to be begd  
by Cecil and others.

Religius Bishop of Dorchester.

Oward Bishop of Salisbury.

The Abby of St Petroius.

Hereford taken by Colonel Rich:

The fight at Aldern — I was desirous  
to see what fight this was, which I ne-  
ver heard of before, but could find no  
such thing in the place directed to; For,  
what through the misfolio's in the  
Book and the carelesness of the Index  
maker, 'tis odds you find not above 3  
things of five which the Index pre-  
tends to point at.

FINIS.